Evening Public Kedger

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Philodelphia, Saturday, November 20, 1920

Things on which the people expect the new min to necommodate the the rapid frankit system, to He Free Lb arm of the motor empire.

LABOR'S NEWER AIMS

FOR what it implies in the way of new trade-union nims and methods, rather than for anything said or done, the Federation of Labor conference in which Mr. Hoover sat as friend and counsel of the labor chiefs was extraordinarily interesting. A reading of statements made by the close associates of Mr. Gompers, statements obviously put forward to draw public attention to a new and advanced scheme for the elimination of industrial disputes, makes it pretty plain that the conservatives who still rule the federation desire to carry the whole question of labor's status forward to a new basis. "If you will try to understand our difficulties," say the trades unionists to the captains of industry, "we will try to onderstand years. It is better to pull together than to full apart." This is new And it is encouraged.

It has been happened for months; near friction between perceful employing groupand the trades unlimb stars developing in

at conservative labor organization, baye doctrines among workers ever whore in the country. How many of the big business men actively opposed to the federated unions know that they have mean-cheefs unions know that they have mean-cheefs inited forces with the 1 W W and the agenters who work in behalf of begine's international? Not many mean-only. And yet a successful we can the Federation of Labor would be regarded as an act of friendly Providence by the propagatidests of accommic endicalism and divers notice

The fierrost was ever more upon Comperand his associates was abouted to undersof the L. W. W. - Louise are annual or that for the destruction of trades unmerism men who have been demanding two Hig Union. Lenine views trades unionism as wu obstacle in the way of radical theory and the Federation of Labor e- an organization to be hated because it unites redder organic zations difficult to form. Leaders of the L. W. W. cave always held that the wrock of the following ten- necessary to their own success. Yet their sorrele to be in this count. try nowedays a general helief that labor would conse to organize if the existing tradeunion system were destroyed or rendered If the executive emperior to Pederation

of Labor, weeking in secoperation with Mr. Roover, and formulate a policy based upon recognition of the public in erest always in volved in indistrial disputes but solden considered, it will deserve general sympathy and encouragement. Every community has reasons for deserving torses and order in in who are content and press rous in various employments the better the country will be off. Strikes are waste. The periods of the capital on one land and labor on the other do everything within vension to eliminate strikes and the conditions that lead to strikes. The time is used when eliber care tal or laine can affect to exploit adustry for its own exclusive benefit

PRICES THAT DON'T FALL

78 IT because food is the greatest common need that it's cost shows. Buth general change even white prime of other controll ties have a downward trend? Portioners of

The tramendous drop in sugar prices showed have much money the speculators nings. It is fair to suppose that siturbarly who handle other find resolutions. The most of food is the factor which, more than any other, will operate to make economic readjustments en-s or difficult in the impo-

Wheat is down It has been falling for in long time. Somehow or other the ultimatconsumer doesn't benedit. Today it is ye perfed that leaves of bread "may be one cont cheaper in January. That is supposed to be good news

A WELCOME STORM

MR. GRATZ and his troop of performing espidity and stupidity in official quarters brought about the insurrection against the proposed gas lease of 1905 has there been in this city so general and spontaneous an expression of popular resentance as is now directed against the plan to plack small moves awayers the unicipal revious. The

new assessments have been unscientific and unfair, and they are an additional burden on people who already have had to pay to the hilt to meet the demands of real estate

speculators. The tax board might as well decide now to order a new survey of the city and to do over again a work that was so clumsily done by assessors who, by unfairly hoisting the tax rate on small houses, felt, apparently, that they were following the line of least resistance. The scheme won't work.

Officials of the Montgomery Iron and Steel Company, who have taken a lively part in the controversy in the interest of their employes, have suggested properly, in an appeal to business organizations for cooperation, that the general question reflected in the new assessment rate has a special in terest for the whole community of industrial Philadelphia. It is the habit of men and businesses alike to seek instinctively for places in which life isn't made too hard for any one. And life for the small householder in this city has been made pretty hard in a great many ways during the last two years.

CONFUSING THE REAL ISSUE OVER JUDGE BROWN'S COURT

Appeals to Sentiment Ought Not to Cover Up Misuse of Power to Build Up a Personal Political Machine

ONE of the factors in the present controversy over the \$1,000,000 annual payroll of the Municipal Court upon which Judge Brown depends to quiet criticism is the work for secial service undertaken by the court. He faid great stress upon the mman and humane aspects of the institution in talking to the members of City Council in their recent visit of inspection, and every effort is being made by the judge and his followers to work up sentiment along such lines wherever possible.

That this hind of propagation sometimes succeeds, even to the extent of completely blinding tender-hearted persons to the real point of criticism, is revealed by a letter received by this newspaper, the text of which

follows: i have been reading your articles and attacks upon Judge Brown and the Municipal Court with interest and surprise.

In your paper of October fourteenth there is

in your paper of Cetaber fortiers there is an article which is illuminating in behalf of the taxuayers and their mency and the waste and squandering of this same money. Your attacks show so plainly their injustice, and it and squandering of this same money. Your attacks show so plainly their injustice, and it is quite relicing, also that you said your calleggues do not understand the work and object of the Municipal Court. In your calleggues do not understand the work and object of the Municipal Court. In your calleggues with the heading—"Let Councils head at the bind of fack who not taxed old women with started hands working men in rach clatters. My door Six, the Municipal Court, are and spent also go to the Municipal Court, may and symmen to old and ten infirm to werk and get a super from not legal, and through its old per surpoin from nonlights and and women the fact of the surpoint for many and someon their and are Working mon and women also go there for add a settling their more size of the many of their owner in their only as who fail to support their marches in their only as who fail to support their marches and support for many and someon history there for add as estimated their domestic cultivities, and women also go there to get anytice and their counts called the forms in the support to the massives.

many new areas. The reasons for this are plain and casil, understood. Many employers emerged from the war poriod with a markling memory of arregam walking delegates, of dictatorial employes, of exacting and anneaes any rules and restrictions imposed upon industrial organizations by union representatives at in time when the good will of labor had to be cultivated at all costs. Men who have been I addict the age tation for a general rule of "or a shops are actuated not as much be anneally and the labor was in distinct when they had the whephand. Unquestionably the power of some of the anions was massual. But to assessme that such errors has used. But to assessme that such errors has used in feeling the costs of the anions was has used. But to assessme that such errors has used in the feeling transfer of both scan. To thought the monean and endiance of labor as a whole is to be grieveously and dangerously mistaken.

The federation leaders do not exaggerate when they insist, as they are insisting now that gonservative labor erganizations have the most advanced Manielyna Court in the when they insist, as they are insisting now that gonservative labor erganizations have the labor erganizations have the labor erganizations have the most advanced Manielyna Court in the when they insist, as they are insisting now that gonservative labor erganizations have the labor erganizations have the labor erganizations have the feet for favore and the feet for favore of the Municipal Court in the Manielyna Court in the Manielyna Court in the Manielyna Court in the Municipal Court in the Manielyna Court in the Manielyn

special the most advanced Municipal Court in the Philed States if not in the world, and who has also been instrumental in having laws respect to help the old taggayers, their Unices. Courses and their Annis etc. such has as do not exist in any other City in the Union of the Pourt has entered its branches in such a short revisit of time, it is not a crime, rather, it we something of which its be around for not introduced in position are in nostitionars but I am very much introduced in which dense with the domestic in sevential service with and opinions of the old feeding within a court for a time and who specified in the Manastra four for a time and assistance. I do not know what is the old set of your articles and the rest of the introduced the substance of the surface and for set of the bearing de not account the surface and for the rest of the bearing the surface and four sets of the bearing de not reported the sould work has been under the surface and four Streets for a few in an account the time that the tours is not a inner or of the set of the aff is been as it is a few and in a surface. The first of the set of the report is a large and call of the first of the four matters in that of the first to keep united in homes are in that of the first to keep united in homes are in that of the first to keep united in homes are interested in the set of the inspects.

thre modeled formst for will read and formst. Mr. Editor in the source in which is decreased. Similar that you have implemented the bursdays of those who are taking hour or this insert work with the hirse is a defaile, and do notable their peoplexities.

We have absendy replied to this letter, stating that in our opinion the writer com-pletely overlooked the point of the recent articles concerning Judge Brown and the We drew the writer's attention to the fact that we have always been careful to give credit to the court's work as an institution for sweln! service, but pointed out that the present question does not touch the factor. The real issue is that President Judge Brevn has heaped exerbitant and infally charges upon the taxpayers in order to construct a personal political amelines.

As has been frequently stated, the erention of the Mimicipal Court was advocated by performers and was devised to meet a real adjustment of difficulties afflicting the poor and unfortunate or misguided and helpless who come into conflict with the laws. That pred still exists, and nobody would like to see the court shallshed as the brinchles for service much which it was followed by the proponents of the Mondocial Court not al recording to trend both.

But the arbitrary and naterestic manner senich President Judge Brown has exerersed the nowers conferred upon him is quite n a first step. The two stages sound not be conford, as judgibly the writer of the above letter has confused them. Pushtog up the number pascell from a contenplayed original modest exponditure of less than \$100,000 to more than a million and qually, with a battation of production officers. arenegraphers, elecks, thorkeopers and what not, or an average of -1 hts live employees for each of the nine judges, most of these employes being nellye political world worders bastend of specially trained social workers, a hardly to be defended and covered up to nonents to the scutimental side of the public

Through a mintaken uncardment to the law, taking the power of appointment out of the bands of the associate neiges and yearing it solely and exclusively in the hands of the president, Judge Brown has become a kind of Pool Balt against whose absolute authority neither the Uity Council nor the Mayor, who are charged with administering the city's revenues has right of appeal. Under the law the city commissioners must provide buildings and equipment and pay splaries, and if they fail through lack of councilmanic appropriation the president judge can resort to the much invoked manlamus. So that there is virtually no check apon any extravagance which Judge Brown

may call necessity and demand. continue to reveal every fact possible bear- to be

ing upon this situation so long as there appears any hope of arousing the public to the point where it will demand proper limitations upon the present unlimited and unrestricted use of public money by this one man. That is its duty as a conservator of the public interest and in the interest of the real purposes for which the Municipal Court was created, but which purposes have been perverted for political uses by the

present methods of administration.

TWENTY YEARS IN MUSIC

IN SIGNALIZING its twentieth anniver A sary with a revival of the original program directed by Fritz School on November 16, 1900, the Philadelphia Orchestra has en abled its friends to indulge in pleasurabl

It is difficult, of course, to recall accu rately the artistry of any performance. musical or dramatic, after a lapse of two decades. But a highly sensitized memory is not needed in this instance. Between the modest pioneering effort of the orchestra. which ventured upon only six concerts in its first season, and the authority and artistic opulence of the present organization there s a disparity in which the whole community can take the profoundest pride.

Not only has the orchestra headed by Mr. Stokowski attained to a position of splendid leadership in the realm of music, but the esthetic standards of Philadelphia have admirably kept pace. Without affectation it may be said that the growth of musical culture in this city during the last score of years has been gratifyingly vigorous, unsurpassed here in any previous period of similar

But if taste and appreciation and the technique of the orchestra itself have grown, what is to be said of the art upon which all these interpretative assets are expended? The program which Mr. Stokowski submitted at the Academy yesterday and will offer again tonight is such as any orchestral director of the day might devise. Wagner, Tschnikowsky, Goldmark, Beethoven are represented. Add lifteen or twenty standard

found dominated in general by the same composers whose scores were illuminated by Mr. Scheel. There are the "moderns." it is true, and Mr. Stokowski has been considerate of them. but the fact remains that, aside from the genlus Debussy, no first rank new master in composition has swayed the world of music

names, and Mr. Stokowski's programs will be

since the Philadelphia Orchestra was born. Cultural appreciation, it is said, usually follows an era of fervent inspiration. Evidently it is an age of the former in which we are now dwelling, hence the abiding charm and appeal of a twenty-year-old program. The new honors, well worth an anniversary observance, are for the inter-

REAPPORTIONMENT QUANDARIES

Warders of political fortresses in Pennsylvania are uneasily wondering whether the compositionment bill almost cortain to be introduced in the next session of Congress will preserve the existing basis of representation. If so, this commonwealth will be entitled to four more representatives at Washington.

While it would be possible for them to be delegated as congressmen-at-large, that arrangement is only a make-diff, and by continuing it Pennsylvania would send to the federal capital eight representatives not assigned to any particular district. The only niterintive, unless Congress increases the numerical basis of representation, is the redistricting of the state.

Stricting of the state.
That procedure is unfailingly productive of wrangling and political agonies. Naturally, right little strongholds of lendership are menneed by any prospect of redrawing frontiers.

Argument on the subject in the state Legislature which would outline the new division lines has in the past so prolonged [the sessions at Harrisburg that the task of remapping the districts has been avoided whenever possible.

It has now been nineteen years since Penn glunnia rearranged its congressional disriets. Eight congre-smen-at-large would however, be an absurdity and justicularly large increases in population have been reoccied. Phitadelphia, under a new apportionment on the present basis, is entitled to at least one additional congressman, making a total of seven.

what Pennsylvania will do until Congress has need. That body will have to consider that the House of Representatives is already in Washington may be expected before polithelate in this state feel called upon to exereise their gerrymundering talents.

CLOTHES

MR. HARDING has a fondness for sinto all a fact the style makers of the National Association of Merchant Tailors have found n chie and an inspiration. They have do-chlor that, so far as men's clothes go, 1921 will be a Harding years a year of quiet. colors, average lines and few frills.

One might family hope that the new in-

spiration of the tailors unventor earry them too far. It is only in recent years that the rain of America have taken to modes in dress not definitely suggestive of grief and mourning. The degree of our progress will he apparent to any one who contrasts the well-dressed much of the period, whose cont. hat and gloves borrow bright hors from his the and his silk shiets, with a vision of Mr. Brenn, who still ellings to the somber garb

of the sixties, or Secretary Daniels, who pays large sums of money for the ugliest black visionel? hate ev x bade by man. The we all is a little more telerable because men un lange dessem the fashion dietated. by tradition for undermicer-

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE

DR. SIMONS, the German foreign minis tion explains very elemely welve his mation is at present undestroys of entering the League of Nations. "It would be impru-don!" he declares, "to force carselves into a sarieta which contains people who declare they will walk and in our action followenter. it is no secret that the owner-ting Theople" are the Present. Their attitude has been called unreas nable. Such criticism, hat ever, is upuntabled of the course which Germany would almost inevitably pursue.

Her grietation is not so much French equalty as the treaty of Versailles, which she courtie to see abrogated. This is realized in France, as are also the complications which might there were Germany to reopen the

tople in the bague.
The practice of rating France as the symbol of and chamicinism is common just now, and yet although some revisions in the peace past may be desirable and in the and acceptable. Became supports it, Italy supports its the test European nations support it. In America attack on the proviconsent the instrument centered chiefly upon

in League of Nations section.

Hypocrist is not among the French de-To appreciate this fact is to understand the present position of France and stand the present posterior and some of the dighgenous spinions expressed pon any extravagance which Judge Brown hay call necessity and demand.

For these reasons this newspaper will continue to reveal every fact possible bear-

WHITE PLAGUE FUTILITIES

Most "Cures" Don't, but More Plans for Elimination of Tuberculosis Arise Than for Any Other Disease

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN DR. JOSEPH ROBERTS BRYAN, dis-D cussing the Roux-Calmette discovery of vaccine for the prevention of tuberculosis in cattle, expressed the belief that more cures

for tuberculosis have been put forth than for any other disease.

This, as Dr. Bryan points out, is due to the wide prevalence of the plague and the efforts in every land to reduce the number of its victims.

In the last thirty years a most amazing

number of cures for tuberculosis have been announced. Every one of them, with one or two exceptions, bore the name of a reputable physician.

After the lapse of a quarter of a century

no one survives as a conspicuous specie, for the dread disease.

The reason seems to be that sufficiently definite results had not been secured by the experimenters before their story leaked out. or before the experiments had been carried to a satisfactory conclusion.

In other words, the cure had not been proved. Somebody went off half-cocked.

EVERY new announcement of a con-bone. Just the same, outside of spiritualism, there is no field for the faker and cheat so prolific or so profitable as that of

the consumptives.

In 1886 a man named George Thomas operated in London with an alleged cure which netted hundreds of thousands of dollars. He worked a clever game.

Every week he published an alleged case that had been cured. It was only a sample of similar instances elsewhere over the

About the same time Dr. Kolischer, a young operator in the clinical department of Prof. Albert of Vienna, read a paper before the Vienna Society of Physicians on the result of his experiments in the treatment of tubercular affections of the

lungs and other parts of the body. Starting on the assumption that tuberculosis occasionally heals naturally owing to the tubercles becoming enleined, he hit on the idea of causing artificial calcination. This was by means of hypodermic injec-tions of a compound described as "calcium phosphoricum" into the limbs of victims afflicted with local tuberculosis.

A year or so after, in 1889, Dr. W. H. Burke, at a meeting of the Chicago Medical Society at the Grand Pacific Hotel in that city, read a paper on "Plain Water as a Consumption Cure."

His experiments, he said, justified him in the statement that the excessive use of water would cure 50 per cent of all consumptive cases. In detail his treatment consisted in the free use of water every hour in the day, nine hours sleep regular, and if possible, the sen or mountain air.

THE late Dr. J. William White made ex-Tite late Dr. 4. William White make the tensive experiments with Koch's lymph when it was in the height of its vogue.

The operations were performed in clinic at which he was assisted by Dr. Edward Martin, the present commissioner of health.

This was in the early part of 1891.

Most of the operations were in connection with lupus, a disease which when once fairly started is obdurate to every form of trentment.

Unfortunately very little reaction was A strange story came out of the West a year later. It told of the efficiency of a diet of dog meat as a cure. Cases were cited from Clay City. Ill., in which patients were reported as cured by this unusual remedy.

THE most pretentions claims of the last I decade of the nineteenth century came rom the Pacific coast. The Joseph D. Hirschfelder produced a

serum from Koch's tuberculin which he asserted would cure tuberculosis. Physicians who examined his claims were undecided whether Dr. Hirschfelder had made a genuine discovery which would cure

consumption, or whether he had produced simply a variant of Koch's lymph. The discussion over the value of the dis-covery raged for a year. The faculty of Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, indersed the chains of Dr. Hirschfelder,
They produced a dozen consumptive pa-tients, who, they asserted, had been cured Hirschfelder serum within three months. Dr. Levi U. Lane, founder of Cooper Medical College, declared that Hirschfelder' discovery was the greatest of the century

The vigoreus opposition to the latter claims be attributed to professional jealousy Oddly enough, after investigating his cleims, the Lancet, a well-known medited journal of London, declared that Hirschfelder's discovery was original and that the results shown were satisfactory.

The excitement finally died out, and the

TN JANUARY, 1899, a number of remark I alde cases of reported cures of tubercu losis came from St. Petersburg. It in volved an entirely new principle. The facts came from the St. Petersburg

A Dr. Lovsky was named as the experi A Dr. Lovsky was named as the experi-menter and his cures were effected with "intrum cinnamyllema." At a meeting of the Sr. Pelersburg Society of Medicine in December, 1899, Dr. Lovsky presented an account of his discovery. He particularly cited five cases of advanced tuberculosis which find been cured by his method. I have the details before me, but they are involved and intricate. At all events noth-Russin on the subject.

DR. W. H. GREEN, amiltor of the Franklin Institute, and for a number of years demonstrator in chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. William H. With, secretary of the institute; Dr. James C. Wilson, then physician in chief at the German Hospital; Dr. Aloysius Kelley, bacteriologist, and Prof. George F. Stradling, of the Manual Training School, in the spring of 1890 formed a committee to investigate a new theory and treatment of germ dis-The experiment was conducted at the

rankiin Institute. Prof. H. Gibson O'Neil, of New York.

claimed that powerful currents of electricity would be used for the destruction of disease germs, neadly in the case of pulmonary ausumption.

About twenty consumptive patients re-

relyed the treatment in the hospital. In the instance was there evidence sufficiently conclusive to demonstrate the practicability of the idea. As a result the new discovery, at that time, came to marght.

Dr. J. Murray Jordan, of this city, who

died some years ago, and who for a quarter of a century had devoted himself to photog-rathy and the work of a publisher, preented as his graduation thesis at the Uniof Pennsylvania a paper on the treatment of pulmonary consumption.
The idea advanced was that the persistent inhightion of medicated vapors would afford relief and prolong life to victims of the

A not not sure that Dr. Jordan had ever ile that his deductions were merely a ory, I find that a universal sentiment prevails.

among physicians that sooner or later tu-berculosis will be conquered; that it is only a matter of time.

Weary of Well-Doing

the New York Tribune Sixteen years, man and boy, we have watched the police and theatrical managers "light" against the ticket speculator. But the denizers of our main street—and the visitors from other main streets—having scant resources in themselves for amusement or entertainment and a consequent fear of being bored, are willing to pay any price for the possibilities of amusement or enter-tainment. Hence the ticket speculator and the failure of fights against him.



"BUT YOU'LL HAVE TO WORK IT OUT YOURSELF!"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

keeping and

typewriter, e business law.

premise of high school business and commer-cial educational effort that the technical or vocational element represents only such training as may give the boys and girls oc-cupational value in the eyes of the business

world and that it may constitute a stepping stone from school to business life. In this direction three avenues of transition are plainly evident, i. e., in the work of book-

advertising. Preparation for all of the three avenues involves training in permanship, business mathematics, business English, office organization and routine, use of the

"But for the first, additional intensive training must be directed toward methods of bookkeeping and accountancy, cost keeping, mechanical bookkeeping facilities and finan-

ial relationships and organization. For the

second, adequate preparation in shorthand, stenotype or dictaphone, and high efficiency

sidiary preparation for duties of filing

duplicating, proofreading and manuscript preparation, as well as office and secre-tarial routine. For the third, training

must be provided in salesmanship, adver-tising, processes of marketing, organization of railway and shipping facilities and an understanding of credits and collections. Any one of these three lines of training, vari-

ously modified by vocational guidance under a school system of flexible subject election.

will train the young people in the high school not only for business usefulness, but also for a realization of higher business am-

Full Time Not Needed

ing upon less, than a fourth of the high

"Moreover, any one of these specific fields of business training may be secured by call-

of the boys and girls, leaving the bal-

time of the boys and girls, leaving the balance free for devotion to those subjects of
scientific, cultural and social value represented commonly by the sciences, mathematics, English language and literature,
foreign languages, history and civies, music
and drawing, physical training and healthstudy and applied economics of the nature
of economic geography and social and socialeconomic problems.

"The concluding point of the matter is

any attempt to generalize educational effort over a wide field of human distribution and

nctivity is wrong, and every effort ought to

he made to adequately adapt not only high school but all secondary school education to

lecal circumstances and conditions of life and industry peculiarly the outgrowth of

local environment, whether urban or rural."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is the meaning of the word bolshe-viki?

I. Where is the Punjab and what does the

When did the Americans win their deci-sive victory over the British at Sara-

. What other transcontinental canal route

After whom is the Morris chair named?

19. Who discovered the existence of gold in California?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Paul Hymans, of Belgium, is president of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The name of the new republic inhabited by the Lettish people is Latyla.

3. The secretary bird is a large African bird, which feeds mainly on repttles. Its peculiar crest suggests a bunch of quill pens stack behind the ear.

Nutation is nodding. The word is also used to describe the oscillation of the earth's axis, the spinning of a top or the curvature of the stem of a growing plant.

Helicon, a mountain in Bosotia, Greece, was regarded as sacred to the Muses and the source of poetic inspiration.

6. Hedonism is the doctrine that pleasure is the chief good

s. The colors of the flag of Rumania are blue, orange and red.

7. A farthingale is a hooped petticoat,

was formerly strongly advocated in opposition to the Panama route;

What is an isosceles triangle?

What is a heath?

What is a cenetaph?

What is pulque?

the use of the typewriter is essentially sic, but to this must be added a sub-

ing and accountancy, in stenographic secretarial service and in selling and

elementary bookkeeping and

MURRAY GROSS

On Practical High School Curricula A REVISION of the high school curricula to meet the needs and conditions of the community and to combine most effectively the vocational and cultural elements in education is urged by Murray Gross, director of the department of commerce of the West Philadelphia High School and president of the Philadelphia High School Commerce Teachers' Association.

Teachers' Association.

"It is true." points out Mr. Gross, "that there are a great many conflicting ideals of education, and it is likewise true that the advocates of these ideals are in the main sincere. However, one of the chief obstacles that stand in the way of a satisfactory solution of the educational problems of most communities is the lack of a comprehensive recognition even among professional educators themselves of the merits and the short. tors themselves of the merits and the short comings of these ideals when subjected to th est of practical articulation with community life and conditions.

New Ideas Are Needed

"Much is said and written at the present Mach is said and written at the prescut ine about the importance of proper motiva-tion in educational effort, and all progressive educators recognize this as a fundamental essential in the work of successful feaching. And it is along the line of this fundamental essential that educational policies must be directed and a reconstruction of educational programs take place. If education were not confronted by the presence of active factors arising out of the stress incidental to actual human existence, it would be relieved of many of its vexatious aspects, particularly those aspects thrust upon it by the necessity of qualifying young people to meet life as it is and to strike that fair balance between those systems of education called practical on the one hand and cultural on the other. on the one hand and cultural on the other. As these active factors are not absent under any general set of conditions, the purpose of education obviously must be, as so appropriately set forth editorially by the EVENING PUBLIC LEGGER, to prepare the boys and girls of the land to perform their function as 'commentive pulse in a society than as 'co-operative units in a society that honors work and gives itself up largely to productive effort, as well as to broaden their social perspective and human under-standing and to give the spirit a chance to But right here is the difficulty.

"The educational life of the mass of young people in every country is necessarily short, and under the circumstances of modern specialized industrial and commer highly specialized industrial and commer-cial organization is of necessity compelled to give emphasis to a preparation for voca-tional admission to productive society, for in actuality it is not an academic or theoreti-cal or idealistic conclusion that acts as the controlling factor in forcing educational ad-justment and readjustment, but circum and conditions of life confronting the boys and girls.

High School Classes Doubled

"It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the number of young people attending the Philadelphia high schools has approximately doubled during the last ten years, and that at the present time the major body of the boys and girls attending the high schools are enrolled in the educational departments af-fording some specific training or preparation for some gainful occupation immediately upon graduation, as is shown by the proportion-ately very great increase in the enrollment of pupils in the departments of business and commercial training, which has quadrapled

"For the point of this situation is, that the increase in high school enrollment is ob-viously targets due to an increase in school facilities affording young people a chance facilities allowing young people a chance to prepare for meeting the practical circum-stances of their living conditions, and the probabilities are that without adaptation in the educational program the young people of Philadelphia, and the state of Pennsylvania as well, would have dropped out of school with the full advice and consent of their parents, and entered a brief specialized course of technical business or vocational training or apprenticeship without securing any of the very highly beneficial elements of cultural educational background which forms a unifer proportion in the curricula of the business or commerce or other voca-tional courses in the high schools.

"As an illustration of educational adapta As an indistance of encertonal adapta-tion, an adaptation that actually articulates with the needs of both the community and the boys and girls, is found in the business or commercial courses of the high schools. or commercial courses of the high schools. But contrary to a somewhat general and even professional assumption, the practical or technical elements in these courses represent only the minimum essential to fulfill a specific function in the business community. Otherwise, these courses are, academically incaking as cultural as any of the other speaking, as cultural as any of the other courses in the high schools.
"It ought to be understood as a plain SHORT CUTS

but a mattock.

No ban yet on yeast cakes, raisins or

Three-dollar wheat would mean third-of-a-bushel dollar.

The bootlegger finds books in the running Brooks law and booze in everything.

Father Knickerbocker won't be satisfied until he can display the "No Trust Here"

The shipping board was presumably simply setting the pace for the national org-of spending. In the process of weeding out incomp-tents, what Mayor Moore needs is not a rak

New York's building graft investigation seems to prove that heat is a great provoker of near-epigrams.

Isn't a contract a contract just as much with the I'.

Everybody is willing to admit that a least the Federation of Labor knows the right place to go for advice.

With Thanksgiving Day approaching yor Moore has discovered that the way to talk turkey is to use an ax.

The Bolshevists are doing their an witting, or at least unwilling, best to hasten the entrance of Germany into the League of

A strong man clothed with the proper amount of authority could stop hazing in Annapolis without congressional investigacation has resigned to assume an editorial position on a New York newspaper—which

s simply a move from one educational position to another. A registered letter mailed fifty-two years ago in West Africa has just turned up in Lancaster, Pa., addressed to President James Buchanan. Burleson, strangely enough, hadn't a thing to do with it.

The moderation of labor leaders today is in marked contrast to labor's frame of mind a few months ago—which does not excuse any association of employers going of now on the other foot.

Ark., is that of a man who killed eighteen mallard ducks with one shot. Out in the wilds of Christian and Eighth streets it is possible to find a man who will kill a herd of elephants with no more than one shot of dope in the wrist.

What Miss Jeannette Rankin, who frankly advocates class representation. apparently fails to realize is that Congress is composed of Americans representing Americans, and that matters of sex, color, reli gion, occupation or nervous temperament are econdary considerations.

One way to stop hazing at Annapoliwould be to give the superintendent and officers the right to do a little hazing them As things are now, the alty exists for a harmless pleasantry as for a piece of sheer brutality. The man in au thority ought to be allowed to exercise some discretion and some discrimination.

There is little likelihood that American farmers will ever adopt the European habit of living together in villages and traveling miles to the farms they work; but man s gregarious habit will be less of a factor in depopulating rural sections as flivvers grow commoner and community centers continue to spring up to provide the intellectual stim-

ulus and recreation they need.

We are pleased to note that an augle worm wormed its way through five inches of snow in Clearfield, Pa., played around in the beautiful for a while and then went back home, presumably to get its rubbers. It is not only that we want to believe the confi dent prediction that this means a mild win ter, but it makes much more cheerful read than war, banditry or "shortages"

Just because Burns, Ore., has a woman mayor the local high school, which has as many boys as girls, has chosen a girl amanager of the baseball club and another manager of the baseball cub and another girl as editor of the school paper. It was another Burns, a stranger to feminism, who said, "A man's a man for a' that." The modern Burns version appears to be a free reading of Kipling: "A woman is always a woman, but a man is sometimes a joke."

9 The Mexican war began in 1846 and ended in 1848. 10. An ingle is a fire burning on a hearth.